

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Paul Fischer" <PFF@bfs.uwm.edu>
Subject: A Static Microphone with collins
Message-ID: <E88DF0280B@bfs.uwm.edu>

I have an Astatic mike. Does it have the right imedence to use with a collins 32s? Thanks .

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Andy Wallace <wallace@mc.com>
Subject: Re: AN/USM-3A ops manual
Message-ID: <9607121158.AA00545@training6>

Hi, folks!

Believe it or not, my dad has one (not for sale). Here's the info from his op manual inside the unit:

AN-USM-3A

TECHNICIAN'S HANDBOOK: Bureau of Ships, Stock
Number 16-B-669881-186

(Two major items in the box are the TV-4A tube tester and the TS-673 Signal Tracer)

Case is marked CY-703A

Hope this helps someone. I have no idea of the service manual number... Looks like an interesting collection of gadgets. My dad's is missing some of the hand tools, though.

--Andy
wallace@mc.com

P.S. Did anyone see my BA post about PHENOMENON and ON THE BEACH???

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Bob Ragain, 303-470-2534, RAGAIN@SEDALIA.OMNES.SLB.COM" <RAGAIN@hubvx6.sedalia.wireline.slb.com>
Subject: ARC-2/RT-91 info requested
Message-ID: <960712091216.250107ad@hubvx6.sedalia.wireline.slb.com>

BA'ers,

I am looking for information on an RT-91/ARC-2, transmitter-receiver. This single box Tx-Rx is a relatively compact BA covering 2 to 9 MHz AM and CW in four bands. It's powered by an internal 28v dynamotor and the Tx has a pair of 1625's for RF output tubes.

If this BA has ever been mentioned on the list, I missed it. Seems to be rather rare because I haven't spotted it in Fair Radio catalog for past 30 years either!

Anyone have any knowledge of this radio? How it was used (probably aircraft use from the "ARC" designation)? What aircraft? Approximate age?

Any BA'ers out there who have operated one? I hope to get it on the air if possible.

Any available literature would be appreciated (with usual offer to reimburse all costs).

Thanks,

Bob Ragain WB4ETT 303-470-2534

[also looking for a PP-308/URR power supply and cables for an R-174/URR receiver.]

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996

From: Ken_Warren@bsd.beavton.k12.or.us (Ken Warren)

Subject: Re: ARC-2/RT-91 info requested

Message-ID: <1731040.ensmtp@bsd.beavton.k12.or.us>

Hi Bob, I have one of these rigs that I've run a couple of times. It doesn't take any modification other than a jumper or 2 across the rear connector pins to account for the lack of a pilot control box. It takes a hefty power supply 28v at around 25 or 30 amps to run it. I don't know what type of aircraft it was used in perhaps someone else has some thoughts on that. I do have a copy of the manual for that but it is very poor quality and I don't think it would reproduce very well. The major drawback of the radio from my viewpoint is a lack of bandspread, those Khz,s go by pretty fast on the dial. My unit is not working at the moment but it is on the to do list. Let me know if there is anything I can look up for you in the manual. Good luck on putting this on the air, it really is worth it.

Ken Warren K7RPX

Ken_warren@bsd.beavton.k12.or.us
KenwK7RPX@worldnet.att.net

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Beaverton School District
beavton.k12.or.us

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "David L. Thompson" <thompson@mindspring.com>
Subject: B&W SSB Hookup to Viking II et al
Message-ID: <199607121510.LAA22687@itchy.mindspring.com>

Gang,

Al N5AIT brought up a point in his excellent discussion on the Viking II. The Unit could be put on SSB with either the Viking adaptor or the B&W 51SB that I have. I read the book and there is plenty of dicussion of hooking up the 51SB to the 5100 or 5100B, but the hook up to the Viking II or the 32V Collins remains a mystery. Several ads in QST boast of this hook up.

Does anyone out there have the instructions for this hook up to either the Viking II or 32V?

According to the ads and my manual, B&W supplied instructions and a parts kit. I don't hold much chance of finding a 40 year old parts kit,,,just the instructions.

E-Mail me if you have one and what you need in \$\$....

73, Dave K4JRB
thompson@mindspring.com

BTW: B&W made two adaptors. The 51SB and 51SB-B are identical except that my 51SB has a built in power supply. (and mine is working great with a 5100B).

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Don Davis <71411.1534@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: Re: BA sightings in "Objective Burma"
Message-ID: <960712160053_71411.1534_FHJ76-1@CompuServe.COM>

Don't forget the scene showing the "Japanese Radar". That was an SCR268 Radar with those poor guys riding the crossarms in the open. I wonder if they wore raincoats in bad weather? Don Davis

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Andy Wallace <wallace@mc.com>
Subject: BA spotting, OBJECTIVE: BURMA
Message-ID: <9607121200.AA00551@training6>

This Erroll Flynn WWII movie has a bunch of good shots of BC-611 walkie-talkies. You even get to see one blown up. :-(

Toward the end there's what looks like a TCS also.

And for anyone wondering, this is a hooray for us movie so of course we win in the end. <grin>

73,
--Andy
wallace@mc.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Herb Holeman <choleman@ptialaska.net>
Subject: Bird 4311 Wattmeter
Message-ID: <199607121824.KAA07425@ptialaska.net>

Rick, you scored a nice piece of test equipment. The battery problem you mentioned is common in this instrument after a few years of use.

The batteries are made up of NiCad cells, but they look like little buttons. There are two batteries in the meter of different voltages and polarities--one is positive and the other negative, referred to ground.

Three options to consider.....

1. Contact the Bird Corporation, which still exists, and buy a new set of batteries. I believe they are somewhere in Ohio. This would be the expedient thing to do.
2. Determine what type of cells those are and buy some cells (with solder tabs) from an aftermarket battery seller (i.e. Batteries Are Us). You would then have to try to solder the cells together and reassemble a battery pack. This could be a lot of work and trouble.

3. -*-*-This is a mod-*-*-* Did the meter come with the charging cord? This cord has a normal AC plug on one end and a mil spec type connector on the other, to mate with a socket on the wattmeter. The wattmeter has a charging circuit inside which is supposed to charge the nicad strings. It's possible to remove the existing defective batteries and replace them with two zener diodes of the proper value. This will enable the peak reading function to work when the meter is plugged into AC power. To determine the proper value of zener diode, count the number of cells in each battery and multiply by 1.2 volts. Remember that zener diode polarity is important!

>From your description I'm guessing that you don't have the AC power cord. You might try hooking up AC to the meter and see if that brings the NiCad's back to life. It probably won't. I'm also sure that Bird would sell you the AC power cord, the operating manual, or perhaps the connector for the meter end.

Good luck and keep us on the net posted on your progress. That's a real nice meter, and if you decide you don't want it, be sure to let me know!!! I've used these extensively for setting up low power TV transmitters since 1978.

Herb Holeman, WL7BIL
Juneau, Alaska
choleman@ptialaska.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Matt Jodziewicz <mattj@oraus.com>
Subject: Can you Indentify?
Message-ID: <01BB6FD7.93F3C9A0@mattj.oraus.com>

In searching for a C connector for my R390A I came across a surplus = store with literally a wall of military gear just piled up outside. Two = items caught my eye, both from Collins, a B543/AN-G receiver and a 51X1S = VHF receiver(?). Does anybody recognize these or have any information = on them? I may try and go back and make a list of other items and post = it to see if anybody has any interest in what is there before they cut = it up for scrap.

Finally, in restoring my SX42 I am in need of a bandswitch knob. It's = the funny one shaped like a flipper switch alumnum or at least metal in = color judging from the photos. Does anybody have such an animal they = would be willing to part with from their junque box?

thanks.

Matt WB2VZS

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Gary H. Harmon, Jr." <gharmon@txdirect.net>
Subject: Conar Twins Value?
Message-ID: <199607120228.VAA17374@legend.txdirect.net>

I have a pair of the Conar twins with manuals. Front panels and knobs excellent. Some rust spots on blue cabinets. Both work as advertised. Any ideas in BA land of their value?

Thanks in advance,

gary

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<<<<<<<<<<< T00 many projects, NOT enough time! >>>>>>>>>>>
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Gary H. Harmon, Jr., K5JWK gharmon@txdirect.net
6302 Robin Forest K5JWK@K3WGF.EL09TN.#SAT.TX.USA.NOAM
San Antonio, TX 78239 (210) 657-1549

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: MICHAEL@ecs.umass.edu
Subject: German tubes
Message-ID: <01I6ZGK6VWEW91VSMF@ecs.umass.edu>

Well, I ordered one of the WWII German tubes from W.J. Ford, mostly out of curiosity. Mine is labelled "Kriegsmarine" and is a Telefunken type RS-242, globe shape with a 4-prong base, but not quite the same as an 80 base. It appears to be much older than the WWII era--a filamentary triode, in fact, 3.8v filament. I'd hate to go into combat with communications gear using these things! Still, it's an interesting object, and has gotten me interested in German equipment. Does anyone know where an RS-242 might have been used? Any way to get some data on it? I assume Telefunken published something like the RCA RC series of tube manuals. Appreciate any info you all may have.

Thanks,

John Michael michael@ecs.umass.edu

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Andy Howard, WA4KCY" <102452.362@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: Howard Receiver

Message-ID: <960712152015_102452.362_DHT79-3@CompuServe.COM>

Hi Everyone,

I am looking to purchase a Howard receiver. Would prefer one that covers the ham bands but that is not absolutely necessary. I know that they made standard broadcast radios as well. I have an FM converter made by Howard Radio Co.

Thanks,

Andy Howard, WA4KCY (not the same branch of the family)
Carrollton, Georgia
wa4kcy@usa.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: w0ogh@ix.netcom.com (Larry Godek)
Subject: Lacing cables
Message-ID: <199607120328.UAA25867@dfw-ix2.ix.netcom.com>

Western Electric people used tons of the stuff in installing equipment in the Telephone offices of the world. It was a wax cord and called by many "6 cord". Think I got that right. Bob R. would probably remember. I still have several partial rolls around in the garage. Darn good stuff. Specially when tied with the "WECO" knots. To see them old timers do their thing was real purty. Things don't get done with that much care anymore now that WECO is an outfit from the past. Like lots of other tasks nowadays, Quality has slipped to the side as it takes more time and that means more labor which means lower profit.

I was always told in the workplace, Why can't we do it right the first time. It costs less than going back and doing it over. Could be some truth to that I'd suppose

Larry W00GH@ix.netcom.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Bob Roehrig <broehrig@admin.aurora.edu>
Subject: Re: Lacing cables
Message-ID: <Pine.ULT.3.94.960712081329.668A-100000@admin.aurora.edu>

On Thu, 11 Jul 1996, Larry Godek wrote:

> Western Electric people used ton's of the stuff in installing equipment
> in the Telephone offices of the world. It was a wax cord and called by
> many "6 cord". Think I got that right. Bob R. would probably
> remember.

YUP. I still have a roll or two of it and still use some on occasion.
I was never an expert in the art of cable lacing like some of the old-
timers were. Another beautiful thing to see is cable braiding, where
individual wires are braided together. Someone that knows how can
certainly do it beautifully and quickly.

E-mail broehrig@admin.aurora.edu 73 de Bob, K9EUI
CIS: Data / Telecom Aurora University, Aurora, IL

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: SKIPPERM@MTC.MID.TEC.SC.US
Subject: Litz wire
Message-ID: <960712080049.20400dad@MTC.MID.TEC.SC.US>

To answer Jeff's question - Why not larger diameter wire to reduce skin
effect? The problem is that the changing magnetic field around the wire
cause a counter emf to be induced into the conductor. this effect(the CEMF)
is greatest at the center of the wire. As frequency increases the effect
increases effectively causing a high resistance at the center of the wire
thereby causing the current to flow on the surface of the wire. This effect
is the reason high frequency wave quides are hollow.
hope this simple explanation helps.

Skip
email skipperm@mtc.mid.tec.sc.us

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Andy Howard, WA4KCY" <102452.362@CompuServe.COM>
Subject: RE: Litz Wire and BC-611 IF's
Message-ID: <960712021218_102452.362_DHT66-1@CompuServe.COM>

Well that thing about rebuilding BC-611 IF transformers really started an
interesting discourse about Litz Wire. All theory aside that stuff is hard to
work with. The wire has six strands twisted together and then covered with
cotton and seems to be waxed or could be flax insulation. In any event the wire
is so small you can hardly see individual strands. Each has to be scraped of its
enamel, twisted back together and then soldered. This seems to be the achilles
heel of the design. They took about 3/4 or an inch and cleaned each wire,

twisted it back together, tinned (soldered) the whole thing. Well this is where the problem lies. Right at the point the solder ends is where the winding is broken. The solder actually made the wire very brittle.

Moral of story: These were not designed to last 50 years and in cases where there is nothing to lose, go ahead and try to fix it.

Regards to all,

Andy Howard, WA4KCY
Carrollton, Georgia
AMI #9

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Morris Odell <morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au>
Subject: Re: Litz wire revisited
Message-ID: <199607120208.MAA10639@vifp.monash.edu.au>

Hi Jack and the gang,

> Therefore, the reason for stranded inner conductors in some feedlines
> is to increase the surface area, without increasing the inner
> diameter, which in turn would change the impedance of the feedline.
> And, the greater surface area would also have higher "Q"...

If you're talking about the centre conductor of coax, I don't think there would be a litz type effect unless the strands were insulated from each other. As the conductors are usually uninsulated, they tend to behave like a single conductor with a complex outer contour and surface. I think coax centre conductors are stranded for mechanical reasons - to make the cable more flexible and less likely to break with flexing.

73

Morris Odell VK3DOC Melbourne, Australia
morriso@vifp.monash.edu.au
<http://www.vifp.monash.edu.au/CFM/staff/mo.html>
Waffling for myself and not my employer.....

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Henry van Cleef <vancleef@bga.com>
Subject: Litzendraht
Message-ID: <199607120350.WAA17633@zoom.bga.com>

Been a bunch of years since I wound comparative coils using plain wire and Litzendraht, so I am talking from memory here. First of all, I use the whole German term---"Draht" is "wire," as I recall. (My German is strictly "store front," so watch out).

I have a distinct recollection that Litzendraht would buy you Q, particularly at frequencies below a megahertz. Above that it starts to fall down. I used it in a 1600 Khz. IF transformer design, and to get Q, I had to use 20/48, which is nasty stuff to work with. The design was later changed to use plain wire---around #27, as I recall. I don't recall whether that particular design ended up using unserved "sticky" wire (i.e., no cloth coating on the wire, but there was a sticky substance on it to make it hold when winding universal wound coils).

Generally, if you are using single nylon served plain wire or single nylon served Litzendraht, the effective diameter of the plain wire is somewhat smaller, so you can get the same inductance with less turns, which means less ohms in the wire. The distributed capacitance in windings of equal turns is about the same. With "sticky" wire, the inductance goes up, because the form factor is smaller, giving more coupling between turns. So you can get more Q by using it in place of served wire. The purpose of the serving for universal wound coils is to provide enough friction so that the turns won't spill off the pie as you are winding it. Setting up a universal wound coil for production means playing with the crossovers/turn until you can get the pie to stand up without spilling. Generally, the easiest setup to methodize, and the one that gives the most inductance, is where the pie width (cam in the winder) is equal to its depth, giving a square form factor to the winding cross section. That's packing the most turns in the least volume. If you are using iron dust cores (ferrite, or similar materials) you may need to vary that form factor for electrical and/or mechanical reasons. A high narrow pie is difficult to set up and fussy to produce.

Problems with Litzendraht:

1. Between about 50 Khz and 1000 Khz, multiple insulated conductors do give an advantage in allowing more wire volume to carry current. Above those frequencies, the interactions between the conductors become severe, both in terms of dielectric losses and in E-H coupling. "E-H coupling" refers to the transverse electric and magnetic fields in any conductor---see Maxwell's "equations"---what underlies them is what is involved. It's what makes waveguide act as two separate conductors, even though the two E-planes are electrically connected.

Unfortunately, while Clerk Maxwell's stuff is basic to EE, it gets dodged at all points in professional EE training, and is totally ignored in stuff for hobbyists. The concepts are simple, but there are constant battles over which type of mathematics to use in the

quantitative stuff. Anyway, this is one of the areas where Clerk Maxwell's stuff gets important if you want to analyze it.

2. 20/48 is nasty stuff to work with, because it is 20 strands of #48 wire, which is about as fine as you can draw copper and work with it as magnet wire. If one of those 20 wires is broken, the coil Q drops by about 50%. There are other configurations of Litzendraht, generally involving strands of wire that is #40 or smaller.

3. Terminating the stuff in production is nasty. If you sandpaper the insulation off the stuff, you work-harden the copper, making it brittle and prone to breakage, and some of the many stranded stuff is almost impossible to strip mechanically under any circumstances. When I have used the stuff in production, I have had to specify a chemical stripper, which usually means something like GC stripper---chock full of methylene chloride, and nasty stuff to work with, notwithstanding OSHA.

4. Mix heat, tin, and copper, and you get bronze, which is wonderful stuff, but brittle in small cross sections---and with #48 wire, you've got small cross sections. The stuff has a nasty habit of breaking after a while, even with fast soldering with eutectic solders.

There was a lot of favor toward using Litzendraht for 455 Khz IF transformers and broadcast band coils in the thirties and into the forties, when the industry moved from huge coil forms (which give lots of inductance with big wire) to small form factor coils (small diameter forms, universal winding). On an old radio, you can take the coils off and inspect the terminations mechanically, and if you have a Q meter you can inspect them for low Q. A good coil will have a Q around 100 or more; one broken strand will take the Q way down, but not affect the inductance much. About the only fix I know for this is to restrip the ends chemically, wash them off under water thoroughly, retin and reattach---generally to a short length of #22 bus wire on the termination.

--

Hank van Cleef vancleef@bga.com vancleef@tmn.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Cathy Elizabeth D'Entremont" <cdent@tenet.edu>
Subject: Re: Manual for HQ-170
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.91.960712122653.25801B-1000000@francis.tenet.edu>

Dave (and the gang);

Glad to hear the -170 is working out well for you...sorry about your run in with the 'Bama Hwy. Patrol, however!!!

...To the List in General (again!, as I'm getting caught up on my mail from being in NOLA all week): If anyone has a list of mods for the Swan Mark I amp that they could point me t'wards, I'd be most grateful. Also looking for the front panel indicator lamp bezels (red and green). Thanks (again) ya'll and 73, Gerald D'Entremont WA5TVM
cdent@tenet.edu

On Thu, 11 Jul 1996, David L. Thompson wrote:

> I have an excellent HQ-170 that I traded with Gerald to get and it works
> fine. I also have a W7FG manual copy, but would like an original manual if
> anyone has one to spare.

>

> Please E-Mail me at: thompson@mindspring.com along with price/S&H.

>

> Thanks,

>

> Dave K4JRB

>

>

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996

From: MODSTEPH@ACS.EKU.EDU

Subject: One person's junk...

Message-ID: <01I6ZKIVS3J6001F1T@ACS.EKU.EDU>

In recent weeks with my working on a harvey-Wells Bandmaster and asking for info on the list, list member Charles Knaack retrieved one for me from the trash pile after no one at his radio club's auction would bid on it. He pulled the two 6L6's which he needed, then offered to give it to me for cost of shipping.

It arrived yesterday [the shipping check IS in the mail, BTW ;)] and he had done a beautiful job of double-box packing. Of course, the thing on the inside did not look as though it was worth the effort: it was really dirty and smeared, about 1/8" of dust on knobs (and a fair amount inside)...

After a thorough cleaning of case, front and innards I tested the remaining tubes (since it is the TBS-50D, it has the pre-amp too). All tubes checked good, so I disappeared some extra outboard wiring, added a necessary dropping resistor on the back terminals and put the power to it, figuring I could watch to see what blew up.

That sucker fired right up and the 807 is putting out a nice 30 watts on the bands I checked (80, 40, 20). I did get an occasional "snap" from dust in the pi-network plates, but that is easily cleaned.

Thanks to Mr Knaack for the presence of mind to NOT let them pitch this ratty-looking BA, and thanks to him for remembering me and sending it along. I still need to check out a circuit or two, but we now have a nice-looking, WORKING Harvey-Wells Bandmaster Deluxe!

Way to go!!

73, Al N5AIT
modsteph@acs.eku.edu
Richmond, Kentucky

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Bill Sorsby <bill.sorsby@dlep1.itg.ti.com>
Subject: Re: Reduced Ignorance...Thanks!
Message-ID: <199607120307.WAA23475@dlep1.itg.ti.com>

At 05:48 PM 7/11/96 -0500, Scott Robinson wrote:

>
>I did know about the tractor alternative...
>

Which I believe is Power-take-off.

Regards,
Bill Sorsby, N5BU

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: mirage!pamars@Simba.AGN.NET (P.A.Marshall)
Subject: Re: Regen Receiver AF Transformer
Message-ID: <9607120203.AA00395@mirage>

johnz@earthlink.net writes:

>
<snip>
> What was the "correct" way to use this
> transformer in the circuit? Does the Hi-Z side go to the plate of the
> detector or to the grid of the AF amplifier?
<snip>
> Of course the "right" way to connect the transformer is the way in which

> the circuit performs best but I am still interested in what was intended
> in the original designs.

>

By measurment of a few transformers (clearly marked "P", "B+", "G" & "F") the Hi-Z side goes to the grid. I can't throw any light about why it may work better the other way round sometimes, but ideally I think you want the primary to match the plate restance and the other side to match the grid impedance (there is a problem with grid current bias if the grid return is to high though).

Al Marshall "Real Radios Glow in the Dark" almarshall@acm.org
1+219.665.5072 Mirage Computers, Inc. pamars@mirage.angola.in.us

"The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." - Chaucer

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996

From: Al Klase <alklase@postoffice.ptd.net>

Subject: Re: Regen Receiver AF Transformer

Message-ID: <199607121232.IAA14884@ns1.ptd.net>

In an audio amplifier circuit the interstage transformer usually is used to raise the palte impedance of a TRIODE to a higher level to drive the following grid. In fact, with really old buzzard tubes like '01's the 3 to 1 voltage gain is a significant portion of the circuit gain.

Many regen receivers use PENTODES as detectors. These have very high plate impedances so the transformer may want to go the other way round. However this may still not be the optimal case.

For pentode detectors, try feeding the plate with a choke made by connecting the primary and secondary of the AF transformer in series. Then capacitively couple to the following. (You'll now need a grid resistor.) This give a very high impedance plate load. Maybe as much as a couple hundred Heneries inductance.

See George Grammar's aticle in January 1933 QST.

Gotta run,
AL

Al Klase - N3FRQ
alklase@prolog.net
Flemington, NJ

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996

From: Al Klase <alklase@postoffice.ptd.net>

Subject: Re: Regen Receiver AF Transformer

Message-ID: <199607121314.JAA23712@ns1.ptd.net>

Just aquick ammendment to my previous post:

All this detector to audio amp coupling jazz is only important if you have a limited amount of AF gain. The classic designs like the SW-3 (National) limited the circuit to three tubes: RF, detector, and audio. With a single triode driving the headset. In this case it was important to take advantage of the considerable audio gain available from the pentode detector.

If you have a modicum of AF gain, two or three tubes. You can ignore the mismatch in the pentode plate circuit and use simple RC coupling. This is the approach in most of the post-war construction article. Tubes always were cheaper than transformers as long as the power is free!

73,
Al
Al Klase - N3FRQ
alklase@prolog.net
Flemington, NJ

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Cathy Elizabeth D'Entremont" <cdent@tenet.edu>
Subject: Re: Selling via the 'net
Message-ID: <Pine.OSF.3.91.960712120613.25801A-100000@francis.tenet.edu>

Sandy:

You mean I should have tried offering you \$20 for the SP-600JX-1??!!
<grinning, ducking and running for cover ;-)>.

In seriousness though: thanks for the opportunity to afford this one a new home...although I'm not sure Houston has anything over NOLA in terms of the humidity dept., hi!

...to the List members in general:

Now that I have stumbled into the SuperPro ranks; does anyone have a reference to what most of the popular mods were on this rx? Sandy didn't have any documentation on what looks to be a product detector mod on this one which is enabled by a push-button where the dial lock "used to be". When I get time to wrestle the beast out of the back of my car after I rest up a bit from getting in from N'awlins at midnight, I'll trace the circuit out and see what gives.

Additionally, if anyone has crystals that would go in this one for the BA freqs and QRP calling freqs, please drop me a private e-mail.

Thanks in advance and thanks again, Sandy.

73, Gerald D'Entremont WA5TVM

cdent@tenet.edu

> On Thu, 11 Jul 1996, Sandy Blaize wrote:<

> Yes, I do the thing you referred to about the "rounds". Informing
> everyone of what the "top bid" is and giving them a second crack at it.
> That usually separates the serious from the speculators too! I sometimes
> am 'serious' about a "bid" and sometimes it's purely a speculation. You
> never know when you can get a \$100 item for \$20!
> Nothing ventured, nothing gained. I have to support my BA habit some
> way!
> 73,
> Sandy Blaize, W5TVW
> Boat Anchors collected, restored, modified, traded & used!
> w5tvw@juno.com
> 417 Ridgewood Drive,
> Metairie, LA., 70001.
>
>

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: "Paul Fischer" <PFF@bfs.uwm.edu>
Subject: Thanks s-line power supply
Message-ID: <E8884F2361@bfs.uwm.edu>

It is a speaker! Thank you all for your help.

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Michael Crestohl <mc@shore.net>
Subject: Re: USM-3A test set
Message-ID: <199607121136.HAA26309@northshore.shore.net>

Hello Dave:

I think I know someone who has the original manual (maybe both) for the USM-3. I'll check around.

The USM-3A is a real gem! I have had one for years and loved to play with it. Its amazing how much serious boatanchor troubleshooting can be done with it. I love those precision probes and the signal tracer is real cool to use. Did you get the metal case with all the probes and patch cords for the decade resistor/capacitor? The tube tester/capacitance bridge is a quick tube test and any further tube testing should be done on a TV-7 or TV-2 or in another circuit.

Mine are missing some of the tools from the top cover. I wonder if any

exist that have all the original tools? Anyways, I have replaced them with other tools because I use my USM-3A frequently. Having one of these is useful because you know what all the different boxes look like and you'll probably find yourself spotting the decade resistor or signal tracer on a table at a flea market or getting a spare RF probe for a buck and knowing what it is and where it came from. Its a good feeling! I was chatting with Dee W4PNT and Kim Herron at Dayton and noticed a guy carrying a USM-3A case. I called him over and asked him if he'd show us his treasure. He opened the case and all that was in was the tube tester and the signal tracer. I gave them all a quick description of the USM-3A. I think Dee and Kim found the item interesting and will know the case again if they see one. Its a pretty unique case - I have never seen anything else like it that didn't contain (at least at one time) a USM-3 or 3A test set. Anyways, I hope they both find one - the USM-3A is one of the coolest Boatanchor treasures I own.

73,

Michael Crestohl, KH6KD/W1
mc@shore.net

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: Jack Harper <jharper@bs2000.com>
Subject: Value: Heath 'Twoer'?
Message-ID: <199607121617.KAA07438@lynx.csn.net>

Greetings and Felicitations...

I have a Heath Twoer that appears in reasonable shape with, I think, original knobs, microphone, etc etc. However, I have never fired it up as I only have real interest in HF CW.

Assuming that the thing works, what might the value of it be about?

Thanks for any replies.

Regards to all..

Jack, KC0LR (Friend to all things Hammarlund)

Jack Harper
e-mail: jharper@bs2000.com
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350 Indiana Street, Suite 350
Golden, Colorado 80401 USA

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Visit our Web Page: <http://www.bs2000.com/talos>
(Completely Rewritten/Rebuilt on 4 July 1996 -- Take a Look!)

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: MODSTEPH@ACS.EKU.EDU
Subject: Re: Viking II...
Message-ID: <01I6YPX1AH6Q001KKY@ACS.EKU.EDU>

..seems a little steep to me, unless it is REALLY in top electrical and mechanical condition...

The Viking II will operate on any frequency from 160 mtrs thru 10 mtrs, including the WARC bands, if you get the crystals to put you there. It does not have tuned circuits, which is why it can do this

- so in tuning up you tune the oscillator, the buffer, driver and final
- rather like a transmitter version of a TRF receiver.

It has two 6146's in the final and should put out 150 watts on CW - and is plate modulated by (I think) two 807's - and a decent sound on AM. If/when you get it you will understand his reluctance to try to ship it. I got mine at Dayton and it was enough of a job getting it from one space to another, and later from the car to my basement.

Might not hurt to check the innards of both. Johnson stuff was put out in both factory-wired and kit form, with varied results. However, inside is not crowded and relatively easy to work on... and you can get (if you can find it) a SSB generator (Johnson put one out, as did Heath and B&W) which will enable you to put it on SSB too.

Have fun with it if you get it.

73, Al N5AIT
modsteph@acs.eku.edu

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: arc5@ix.netcom.com (David Stinson)
Subject: WTB: ARC-2, ARC-4
Message-ID: <199607121735.KAA23084@dfw-ix11.ix.netcom.com>

Wanted To Buy:

ARC-2 and ARC-4 Equipment, accessories and etc.

73 DE Dave Stinson AB5S
arc5@ix.netcom.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: jkh@lexis-nexis.com (John Heck)
Subject: WTB: HR-20 rcvr
Message-ID: <9607121332.AA11626@beans.lexis-nexis.com>

Folks,
I'm looking for a Heathkit HR-20 mobile rcvr to keep my HX-20 company. The HR-20 needs to be in good operationg condition and in reasonable cosmetic condition. Some scratches and such are OK as long as it works. Missing knobs might be reflected in the price.
If you have such a rig and wish to sell, please let me know. Thanks.
Regards,
John Heck
Dayton, Ohio
jkh@lexis-nexis.com

From boatanchors@theporch.com Fri Jul 12 13:58:56 1996
From: RSmall01@aol.com
Subject: WTB: Johnson SSB Adaptor
Message-ID: <960712132822_154553533@emout14.mail.aol.com>

Hi everyone:

I would like to purchase an EF Johnson SSB Aadptor to use with my Viking II. Unit should be original and in good working order. If any of you know where I can lay my hands on one, I would appreciate hearing from you.. Thanks!

Dick K1DPM